Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1802. [No. 455.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
May 29 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in hogsheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Soap, Candles and Chocolate *in boxes,*
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book muslins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marseilles and muslinetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,
May 29 Auctioneer.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by R. and J. GRAY, King street,

A new Introduction to Reading,

OR,

A Collection of Easy Lessons,

arranged on an approved plan, and designed as an introduction to the Speaker, English Reader, Columbian Orator, &c.

Price 50 cents strongly bound in leather.

The paper, print, and binding of this work are far superior to the generality of school books.

May 24. d

An excellent School Book.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By John V. Thomas,

A new Introduction to Reading,

OR,

A Collection of Easy Lessons,

arranged on an approved plan, and calculated to facilitate the improvement of youth. The sixth edition.

Price 50 cents.

May 24.

RICHARD VEITCH

Has imported by the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, and offers for sale, by the piece or package, at his warehouse on King street,

A general Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Superfine Mens' and Ladies' Cloths and Cassimeres,
Fashionable Buttons, and Waistcoating,
Irish linens, 5-4 sheetings, and diaper,
Osnaburgs, housewife and Lancashire dowlas,
Printed calicoes, chintzes, and dimities,
Ticks, checks, stripes, stuffs, and Scotch gauze,
Cambric, jaconet and other fancy muslins,
Cotton and thread hosiery, and ladies' gloves,
Color'd crapes, and figured sarsnetts,
Fashionable cotton trimmings, girdles, ribbons, silk handkerchiefs,
One case bonnetts, &c. &c.

May 18. d2w 2aw6w

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19. d

T. SIMMS

Has just received and offers for sale, at the lower end of Prince street,

15 jars best quality Tamarinds,
And a quantity of
Fresh Limes and Lemons.

April 27. d

WILLIAM LOWRY

HAS REMOVED FROM GEORGETOWN TO ALEXANDRIA, AND IMPORTED

By the ship Tyson, from Liverpool, via Baltimore, and now opening for sale, at the store lately occupied by John Ramsey, *King-street,*

A quantity of
EARTHEN WARE,
in crates assorted.

Also,

A quantity of Dry Goods, suitable for the season, and is in daily expectation of receiving an additional supply of those articles by the first arrivals from Britain. Country storekeepers and others will find it their interest in giving him a call, as he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 30. d

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE-HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years to run. The stand is good for business, and is well known, having been occupied for a length of time by a baker. For particulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,
Prince street.

March 20. d

R. and J. GRAY,

King street, between Fairfax and Royal streets,

Have received a large quantity of Walkden's genuine British Inkpowder, for sale by the gross, dozen, or single paper; Irish Quills, by the thousand, hundred, or quarter; Wafers by the pound, oz. or box; and a fresh supply of the best Roman Violin Strings, by the bundle or single string.

May 22. d

Valuable Building Lots

In and adjoining the town of Alexandria.

For sale on a long Credit.

On Wednesday, the 16th day of June, will be sold at public auction, on the premises,

About forty five acres of LAND, in and adjoining to the town of Alexandria, and binding on Hunting creek. This land will be divided into squares, according to the plan of the town, and each square will be sold separately, on a credit of six, twelve, fifteen and eighteen months—the purchasers giving notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, with approved endorsers.

The whole of this land is now enclosed by a post and rail fence. Its contiguity to the town, and its high and healthy situation render it amongst the most desirable estates in the neighborhood for building lots. On one of the lots a neat and commodious framed dwelling house hath been erected, together with the necessary outhouses, and on this lot there is a well of good water, and a number of flourishing trees growing. Some small frame houses have been erected on an adjoining lot.

The title to this property is complete, and conveyances will be made in fee simple when the purchase money is received. The title papers may be seen, and likewise a plat of the land and lots, by applying to the subscriber.

JAMES H. HOOE.

At the same time and place will be sold a LEASE for thirteen years of twenty seven acres of LAND adjoining the above tract: subject to a ground rent of twenty seven pounds per year.

May 17. d1m

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

Have received by the brig UNION, *from* LONDON—a great part of their

SPRING GOODS,

and are daily expecting the balance by the ship United States from Liverpool.

They have likewise for sale,

Rum in hogsheads,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
An extensive assortment of Liverpool Earthen Ware in crates,
German Osnaburgs.

May 18. d

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale, at this office—The several

ACTS of CONGRESS,

CONCERNING THE

District of Columbia;

Passed at the second session of the sixth, and the first session of the seventh Congress of the United States.——price 25 cents. May 26.

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.

May 18. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOHN RAMSAY,

Has imported by the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, an assortment of goods suitable for the season, and is in daily expectation of receiving by the United States from Liverpool, an additional supply.

May 18. d

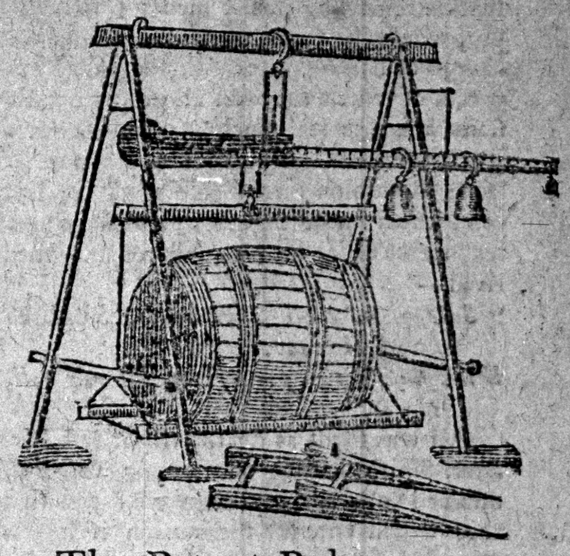
Just received from Norfolk,

and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and oranges; muskadel raisins; double and single Glo'ster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c. with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 4. d



The Patent Balance,

FOR WEIGHING OUNCES OR TONS,

For sale—At the store of

JOHN G. LADD.

The price of this valuable instrument is less than one half the cost of scales and weights for weighing large draughts. Its accuracy is superior to any other mode of weighing, as the brass cased weights are not liable to the influence of corrosion, which gradually reduces iron weights; and in transporting and in using, more than one half the labor is saved.

N. B. Mr. Dearborn, the patentee, is now in this city, with testimonies of the above mentioned, and other important advantages attending the use of the Patent Balance. Gentlemen who wish to peruse these testimonies, to witness experiments, or to engage beams of any size, will be received with attention at Gadsby's Tavern, or at the store above mentioned.

Alexandria, May 18. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Absconded from my plantation on the 6th inst. a Mulatto man, named SHADRACK, about 5 feet 7 inches high; as active, well made fellow: his dress were a pair of negro cotton trowsers and coat, and a felt hat. To any person who will return said fellow to me, I will give *Ten Dollars*, if taken within the county, or the above reward if out it, beside reasonable chages.

WILLIS LEE,
Fauquier county, near Freeman's ford.

May 26. d12t

Five tons Swedish Bar Iron, neatly drawn in small flat and square bars, and James River Coal, for sale by

Wm. Hartshorne.

5th Mo. 28. d

SPRING GOODS

By the Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London, will be opened immediately and for sale by the subscriber,

JAMES WILSON.

Also,

100 casks best London Brown Stout, 6 doz. each.

May 18. d3w

Cuthbert Powell

Has received per the Union, capt. Woodhouse from London,

A handsome Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he offers for sale, by the piece or package, at his store on King street, on the most moderate terms,

Amongst which are,

Superfine cloths and casimeres,
Irish linens, sheetings,
Bedticks, Osnaburgs,
Silk, cotton and thread hosiery,
Chintzes, callicoes, ginghams,
Muslins, long lawns, dimities,
Jeans, quiltings, &c. &c.

Also,

Best grain scythes,
Buttons, pins, and needles,
A few elegent guns,
Ladies' Fashionable kid shoes, &c. &c.

May 18. d12t2aw3w

Just received and for Sale at this office—*Price One Dollar,*

DEBATES

In the Senate of the United States, on the bill for repealing the late

JUDICIARY LAW.

May 17.

From the New-York Evening-Post.

OUR SAVING ADMINISTRATION.

The following information is from a gentleman who was present when the circumstance took place. Just before Congress rose, Mr. Griswold moved that an estimate for the contingent expences of the House of Representatives of the U. States for the year 1802, should be laid before the house. The œconomists were thunder-struck: to refuse would bring on a debate, and expose them to the imputation of withholding from the people, information respecting public money; to comply, would be to expose themselves to the charge of having incurred unnecessary expence, of which they on all proper occasions, affect to feel much horror. On hearing the motion, they were every one silent; Randolph turned pale as ashes; Bacon's knees smote together; and the countenance of Giles became first red and then livid—

"Sair gloom'd his dark brow, blood-red his cheek grew,
Wild flash'd the fire, from his red rolling ee."

All was silent as death, till at last Mr. Sam. Smith, having once been a General, assumed courage and muttered out that they would vote for the motion if it was extended so as to comprise an estimate of the expences for 1798. No mortal could conceive what the expences of '98 had to do with this motion; but it shows how steadily the majority fix at least one eye on their dear *popularity*. Smith had a confused recollection, that in '98 the contingent expences were unusually high, but *he forgot to remember* what occasioned it, or precisely how high they were. Mr. Griswold comprehended his drift, and perceived at once that the noble General had only got clear out of the mud to stick deeper in the mire; he closed at once with the proposal. Here follow the different estimates:

Estimate for the Contingent Expences of the house of Representatives of the U. States, for the year 1802.

1. An Arrearage for stationary due by Mr. Oswald, the late clerk, beyond the appropriation for 1802,	780
2. Resolution of the House of the 10th of December, to pay 5 dols. per day to the doorkeeper,	750
3. Act of the 26th January, for expences of the library,	650
4. Resolution of the House for a ventilator,	56
5. Resolution of the house to pay the expences of Mr. Hunter's funeral,	250
	2486
6. Printing business of the session, to wit: Mr. Duane's bill to the 1st of April,	4000
Mr. Smith's do.	3800
Messrs. Way & Groff's do.	1200
Rapine & Conard, for binding, folding and stitching papers,	600
7. Stationary—Mr. Duane's account to the 1st of April,	1200
8. Newspapers to the members by order of the house,	1000
9. Fuel, candles, syrup & every other contingency,	1000
	15,286
10. Printing since the 1st of April, (conjectural)	1714
	17,000

Statement of Disbursements for the House of Representatives of the United States, made by the clerk of the said House, for contingent expences incurred in the year 1798.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Paid for printing	8556	22
Stationary and Book-binding,	2224	61
Newspapers,	1640	90
Fuel,	475	70
Furniture & joiners work,	288	51
Labor and repairs,	434	86
Candles,	54	69
Syrup and lime juice,	334	75
Additional clerk hire,	86	
Dollars,	14,098	61

The reader will now please to recollect that in '98 Congress was in session eight months, and that the present estimate (excepting the last conjectural item) is made for four months only. We perceive then that the amount of the expences for the present session of four months is 2,901 dolls. 39 cents, greater than that for the session of '98 of eight months.

Considering the present session four, and the other eight months, it will not be much wide of the truth to take one half of the latter sum and set against the former—by which it will be seen, that the present house of representatives have expended better than nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars more, in proportion, than the house of '98 did; all which, together with one thousand one hundred and seventy five dollars has, as we shall presently see, very clearly been put into the pocket of Mr. Duane.

Clerk Beckly, who was ordered to furnish the estimate, very officiously and impertinently undertakes to add his own remarks by way of accounting for the terrifying amount of the expenditure. The first five items he says are extraordinary demands, and not usually chargeable to the contingent fund of the house. We perceive that Mr. Duane, a good republican, and what is a still greater recommendation with our Godwinian President, a foreigner gets out of this money:

1. For his bill generally,	4000
2. For stationary,	1200
3. At least one half of the conjectural sum of 1714	857
4. Same services done for the senate, and stationary, estimated at (more or less)	5,000
Reward of patriotism,	11,057

A pretty decent sum truly—it would buy on an average ten snug New-England farms, well stocked. But what New-England farmer has done as much, lied as much, sworn as much, deceived as much for the good President, as this foreign renegado? *Verily I say unto you he hath his reward.*

From Cobbetts Weekly Political Register of 3d April.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

The Definitive Treaty is at last arrived, and sorry we are to say that it contains nothing to compensate for the delay, which has taken place in the negociation. From the length of the time spent at Ameins, one might have expected that the noble marquis had, agreeable to the hopes held out by Ministers, obtained some conditions tending to arrest the fearful progress of France, and to secure His Majesty's dominions; together with the trade and commerce of his subjects, against the effects of that progress, but for such conditions we have looked in vain tho' the articles of the treaty, which by the courtesy of the First Consul, we have been enabled to lay before our readers several weeks sooner than we should otherwise have been called upon to discharge that melancholy duty. In our next we shall endeavor to shew that, in several points, the stipulations of the definitive treaty are even much more disadvantageous to this country than those of the preliminary treaty, in the mean-time we cannot help observing briefly—that Malta is in reality, and with circumstances peculiarly disgraceful to us, surrendered to France. To the stipulations respecting prisoners of war is now subjoined an obligation on this country to reimburse France for the maintenance of the Russian Prisoners, taken in Holland by which she will obtain repayment for those very expences which she employed to inveigle the Emperor Paul into hostility against us. Not a word is said about the Italian Republic, about Lousiana and Florida, or even about the island of Elba, not a word about the monstrous French armament in the West-Indies, not a word about the permission which our merchants applied for, to bring home their property from the colonies now to be restored. For the payment of the immense sums due to us for prisoners of war no provision is made no sort of security obtained, no Island of Tobaga is as were held out given to us as a pledge for this payment, and we may rest assured that not a livre will ever be paid. No commercial treaty is mentioned, nor have our negociatiors obtained a single hint respecting a relaxation of those restrictions which the malignant and iron handed Republic has imposed and is imposing, on all those nations of Europe, who have heretofore afforded the largest market for our goods—The "integrity of our ally the Queen of Portugal, even the sham "integrity" for which we stipulated, is basely given up, the French having now obtained, under our sanction and guarantee that very part of Guiana, from which they were excluded by the treaty of Utrecht, and which no one but an Addington or a Hawkesbury would ever have permitted them to re-possess. The treaty, in its total omission of former treaties, differs from all instruments of this kind heretofore formed, and gives the sanction of England to the revolutionary doctrines, by which the ancient law and usages of nations are abrogated and trodden under foot, and by which the volume of compacts that France has forced from the different powers, is regarded as the only authentic code of public law.

That any ministry should dare to impose a compact like this on the British nation, will appear incredible to those who know nothing of that nation, but what they have gathered from the history of past times, and who, of course, have not witnessed the workings of that democratic poison, which has at last, destroyed every sentiment, by which the people of England were formerly proud to be distinguished. This degeneracy extends to all ranks and degrees. There is scarcely a man to be found who does not treat with contempt those notions of national honor, of patriotism, and of loyalty, which were so dear in the estimation of his ancestors. There was a time when Englishmen would have perished to the last soul, rather than acknowledge their country inferior to France.—They now not only make this acknowledgment, but make it without reluctance; and, could they be well assured, that Buonaparte would not deprive them of their guineas and their pence, their wine and their beer, their Billingtons and their buffoons, we most sincerely believe that they would see him invade their country, and seize on its government, with as much indifference as they see the changes of the moon.

On Monday evening, Mr. Addington notified his intention of repealing the income tax, nothing could be more acceptable than this notification, and nothing could be better timed. The minister, to borrow a phrase from Philanglu, seized the golden opportunity. The opinion of the people was vibrating between peace and war, when this lumping argument was so seasonably thrown into the scale. It was, however, well done. We give the minister credit for it. To compare small things to great, neither Dr. Graham nor Katterfelto, ever discovered a more profound knowledge of the human heart.

With respect to fiscal arrangements, all that can be said at present is, that the nation will only deceive itself, if it entertains any hopes of a speedy reduction of expence. The far greater part of the war establishment must be kept up for a long time; the fleet cannot be withdrawn from the West Indies, while the French fleet remains there; and that it will remain there for years, it is very reasonable to suppose.

Much dependence is placed upon the difficulty which the French will find in supporting their fleet and army in the West Indies; and it is hoped, by his majesty's ministers, that this difficulty will soon increase to a degree that will compel the fleet, at least to return to Europe, and relieve us from the enormous expence of keeping up a powerful fleet to watch its movements. We must confess, that this supposition is not destitute of plausibility. It is pretty well ascertained that the military chest of the armament contained, at most, only six or eight thousand pounds sterling, a sum scarcely sufficient to defray the expences of a single day. As to the peculiar allowances to the officers and men, no immediate demand will, indeed, be made on that account. Of clothing, arms and ammunition, it is to be presumed a supply sufficient for a year, at least, has been taken out. But, of provisions, there was not much more shipped from France than was consumed during the voyage; and, we have it from good authority, that a short allowance was calculated upon in victualling the ships. Indian corn and bannans are no food for French troops; and though cattle are to be found in that part of the island, which formerly belonged to Spain, the difficulty of bringing them to the scene of action is too great to leave any hope of obtaining a supply from that quarter; therefore, as no considerable stores of provisions have been found in the towns taken possession of by the French troops, it is not only improbable, but absolutely impossibe, that either fleet or army should be long supported without supplies from the United States, which supplies are not to be obtained without money. The produce of the island would indeed, do much; but it is to be presumed, that there was no great quantity on hand; a part, at least of what there was on hand, has now been destroyed; another crop, therefore must come, before provisions can be purchased with produce. That the Americans should take bills on France is very improbable indeed, after the sort of payment they have lately received from their sister Republic, whose credit has, astonishing as it may seem, derived no advantage whatever from the reputation of Buonaparte, though strengthened, by that of the honest Citizen Talleyrand. But though the French are themselves poor (both in purse and in credit) they are strong in friends. The Spaniards have at la Vera Cruz and at the Havanna, no less than seventeen millions of dollars, which only waited for peace to open a safe passage for them to Europe.—People less delicate than the French would, in such an emergency, go at once and lay violent hands on those dollars: but Le Clerc and Villaret will do no such thing; they will only borrow for a while giving bonds, to the full amount, with interest, on the banque nationale de Paris; an arrangement which will be very convenient to the Spaniards, as it will completely guard against all the risk that their treasure would run by being conveyed from the West Indies to Spain. It is to be observed too, that there is a Spanish as well as a French fleet employed in the St. Domingo expedition. Money necessary for the support of the former Spain must furnish as a matter of course; and when the French have once got their hand into her purse, let her get it out again if she can. It will be in fact a forced loan, which, from some expressions in the former dispatches of Villaret, we suspect will be negociated by admiral Gravina, who, it appears, had already been dispatched to the Havanna, while, on the other hand, a frigate had been sent to the United States to bargain for a supply of provisions.

From the Gazette of the United States.

DECIUS.——No. IV.

THE very first item in the report of the committee of accusation, is a striking and sufficient proof of their malevolence, and of the longing desire they entertained of accumulating charges against the preceding administration: it is, that the sum of 32,372 dolls. and 34 cents was paid for expences incurred by the officers and clerks of the several departments for the removal of themselves and families from the temporary to the permanent seat of government; and this sum these enlightened legislators declare to have been, in their opinion, drawn from the treasury, and expended without any legal authority.

By "an act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States," passed on the 16th of July, 1790, it is provided, in the 6th section, that the officers attached to the seat of government shall, on the first Monday in December, 1800, be removed to the district of Columbia, by their respective holders, "and that the necessary expence of such removal shall be defrayed out of the duties on imposts and tonnage, of which a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated."

The committee have undertaken to construe this act (which they quote as of June 1790, but which in my edition of the laws, is dated July, 1790,) to intend only a provision for defraying the expences of the transportation of the books, records, furniture, &c. of the offices, but it is to be hoped, that in a case of doubt, the heads of departments might be allowed some liberality of construction. With the salaries allowed to clerks, (and I am credibly informed that some of them, men of fair characters and bred to business, subsisted themselves and families on six hundred dollars per annum) with such salaries would it not have been most unreasonable for the secretaries to have required them to bear the expences incident to such a removal? Indeed such a requisition would very probably at once have deprived them of the services of the major part of those who had families.

But the words of the law, whatever latitude of constructive benevolence they might allow, were not all which the heads of departments had to guide them. In the session of congress preceding the removal, a proposition was introduced for granting to each of the clerks the amount of 3 months salary extra, to compensate them for the expences incident to the intended removal. The reasons given for rejecting this proposition were principally these:

1st. That no provision was made for the

xpences of the officers themſelves; where-as by an exiſting law, they might be com-penſated: and 2dly, That in many caſes the grant would confer a handſome gratui-ty, whilſt in others it would not cover the expences; ſome unmarried men receiving large ſalaries, and ſome who had families being at low ones.

Further, the legiſlature had regularly covered by ſubſequent appropriations, the expences incurred by the officers and clerks in the ſeveral removals of the offices from Philadelphia, in conſequence of the rava-ges of the yellow-fever—and yet, during all theſe removals "the officers and clerks were in the ſervice and pay of the govern-ment, and received the full amount of their ſalaries, excluſively of theſe extraordinary allowances," as well as during the time in which the expences of removal to the diſ-trict of Columbia were incurred.

Under theſe circumſtances could there be any heſitation or doubt in the minds of the adminiſtration as to the proper courſe to be purſued? Mr. Livingſton with a ſalary of 9000 dollars per annum, and an outfit of 9000 dollars more "whilſt in the ſervice and pay of the government" was, by our preſent econo-mical adminiſtration furniſhed with the "extraordinary allowance" of a national frigate to carry him and his family to the place at which his future ſervices were re-quired, and yet the penetrating eyes of the inveſtigating committee could not ſee any impropriety in this "extraordinary al-lowance"—and yet the expenſes of a clerk, who has perhaps for many years ſerved the government faithfully, at a pittance of about 6 or 700 dollars per annum, who is leaving his friends, his home, to continue his ſervices, at a place where the neceſſa-ries of life are ſo much dearer than at the place which he left, as ſoon to require from the conſideration of the legiſlature an addition of 15 per cent. to his ſalary; a remuneration of the expenſes, under ſuch circumſtances, is held up as an unjuſtifiable expenditure of public money.

O ſhame! where is thy bluſh!

But, while the committee were upon this ſubject, why did they not give Con-greſs ſome information relative to a charge which has been made in the public papers, againſt a very uſeful and faithful friend of the Iriſhman who edites the Aurora—I mean, citizen Anthony Campbell, late clerk in a public office, and now a worthy ſubaltern in the armies whereof that ſecond Scipio, Thomas Jefferſon, is commander in chief: The charge was very much, if not exactly to this purpoſe—that the ſaid An-thony, being a clerk in a public office, at the time of the removal of the offices at-tached to the ſeat of government, did re ceive a certain ſum of money from the pro-per officer to defray the expences of his re-moval, but that he, notwithſtanding, did not repair to the City of Waſhington, and did refuſe to return the ſame; whereupon, to uſe the words of the committee in the caſe of the father confeſſor, Randolph, "a ſuit was inſtituted againſt him," &c. It is a pity that the patriotic committee did not bear ſome teſtimony to exonerate this faithful and worthy public ſervant from this charge ſo publicly made. As he is of the "ſect," it is impoſſible that the charge ſhould be true, but a denial of it *from ſuch authority* would unqueſtionably have covered his vile calumniators with reproach and diſgrace. They could paſs by citizen Randolph's deficit of ſixty thou-ſand dollars with two lines: a vindicati-on of the faithful public ſervants of their own "ſect" would have been a very pret-ty relief to the black liſt of crimes which they have brought to light, and charged upon the members of the former adminiſ-trations: they might then, when they held up the pictures of virtue and vice, of diſintereſted patriotiſm, ſuch as glows in the breaſts of Randolph, Lamb, Duane and Campbell, and of peculating rapacity, ſuch as is the ruling paſſion of the Waſh-ingtons,* Wolcotts, Hamiltons and Pick-erings, then might they have ſaid to the gaping thouſands, who were bleſſed with a copy of the report, freſh from the go-vernment printer's at Waſhington, "look on this picture, and now on this:" Fools! who would truſt men born among you, who have fought your battles, who have gained your independence, who have made you a nation, whom you have tried! truſt theſe—when Geneva ſends you her ingeni-ous ſons, when the tenants of Indian priſons and the ornaments of Britiſh pillories free ly offer you their ſervices, and aſk no re-ward but your—caſh; ſenſeleſs, degraded people!

Such is the language they might have uſed if they had not been ſo much hurri-ed. They had *but five months*: and what is five months to the little eternity, dur-ing which this virtuous "ſect" is to enjoy popularity, and all the honors and rewards attendant thereon. The great Goliah of federaliſm and tyranny is proſtrate in the duſt, and liberty and true republicaniſm, with peace and tranquility, now dwell in all our borders. DECIUS.

P. S. I beg leave to ſay a few words by way of poſtſcript to the Aurora-man. He contradicts my aſſertion "that the document C. has not been printed," and ſays that it was not only publiſhed by con-greſs, but in the newſpapers. I ardently hope, that every reader of this Gazette would feel indignant at any anonymous writer who ſhould offer to its editor a falſe ſtatement: and I ſhould deſpiſe myſelf heartily if I could be guilty of ſuch an act—but I may ſay in juſtification of my aſ-ſertion, that I had ſeen the complaint of the withholding a publication of the docu-ments which accompanied the report, re-peated in ſeveral of the federal papers; that I had not ſeen the document C. in any pa-per, and that on a careful review of ſeveral files of different Gazettes, I am ſtill unable to find it. I therefore ſtill believe my aſ-ſertion correct, the Auroraman's averment to the contrary notwithſtanding; and am the more confirmed in this belief, not only from his general character, but from the following circumſtance;—that there are three poſitive falſehoods in the very piece in which he contradicts my aſſertion; three, I ſay, not conſtructive, but poſitive, flagrant falſehoods of which any one who will examine his quotations in the paper of the 18th, and compare them with my No. 3, and the report, may be fully ſatis-fied.

Mr. Duane muſt excuſe me for miſtaking his ſmile for a grin. The ſame ſame miſ-take ſeems to have been committed by one who attempted to deſcribe the ſmile of the great prototype of Jacobins—"He grinn'd horribly a ghaſtly ſmile." D.

* Note.—General Waſhington was charg-with peculation in the Aurora, for drawing h-ſalary before quarter-day.

NEW-YORK, May 26.

Arrived, ſhip Fanny, Barrack, Cape-Francois; Factor, Caldwell, Amſterdam; brig Bulah, Vachet, Boſton; Seaflower, Bell, Leith; Schooner Rover, Mills, Terceira; Induſtry, Stacy, Boſton; Fa-vourite, Cotterill, Philadelphia; ſloop Union, May, Savannah; Friendſhip, Den-iſon, Charleſton; Suſan Gray, St. Croix; Laurel, Still, Bermuda.

Cleared, Ship Hope, Phelps, Briſtol; brig Maria, Torriſtale, New-foundland; Halifax, Randall, do. Ann, Cockran, Greenock; ſchooner Victory Callaham, St. Vincents.

Arrived ſince our laſt

Schooner Maria, 20 days from Port-Republicain. In lat. 27, long 74, ſpoke a brig out 5 days from Cape-Francois, bound to Baltimore; blowing hard, could not learn the names of either the veſſel or the captain. Left at Port-Re-publicain, on the 4th inſtant, the follow-ing veſſels:—ſch'r. Milbourne, Groſten, of Baltimore to ſail in 8 days; ſchooner, Fame, Reynolds, of Philadelphia; ſch'r. Mary, of Marblehead to ſail in 10 days; ſch'r. Experiment, Bell, to ſail in 5 days; ſnow Mary of New-Port, to ſail in 5 days; brig Eliza, Hall, of Philadelphia, to ſail in 10 days; ſch'r. Jane, of do. in 4 days; ſhip Superior, Sinclair do. in 10 days; ſchooner ———, Crawford, of Boſton, in 9 or 10 days; ſhip Warren, Philips, for Baltimore; brig Hunter, Coates, for New-York; ſch'r. Lovely Laſs, Fullerton, Philadelphia; brig St. Clair, Riddle, do.

Brig Seaflower, Bell, 62 days from Leith. In lat. 56, long. 30, ſpoke ſhip Eliza, out 14 days from Philadelphia.

Sloop Sally, Thompſon, 11 days from Waſhington, N. C. Off the Capes of Virginia, ſpoke ſhip Jane, Newell, out 65 days from Bourdeaux, bound to Bal-timore.

Ship Factor, Caldwell, from Amſter-dam. Left there, ſhip Franklin, Jami-ſon; ſhip Baltimore, Hunt; Cheſapeak, Gardner, ſold; Magnet, Marſh, to ſail for Hull in 6 days; ſchooner Betſey, Gordon, Boſton; ſhip Joſiah Collins, ——, New-York; brig Flora, Lee, do. ſhip Belvidera of Philadelphia; ſhip Grace, Edwards, for ſale; ſhip Fame, Lewis, for ſale; ſhip Waſhington, Lid-die, New-York;———, Odlin, of Phi-adelphia, for Port-Republican;———, Shaw, of Philadelphia. April 4th, parted company with ſhip Martha, Martin, of Baltimore, bound to Havre-de-Grace. 5th parted company with brig Eliza, Mi-chaels, bound to Philadelphia. 30th Spoke brig Experiment, from Alexandria to London, out 12 days. May 9th ſpoke a brig under Bremen colours, bound from Baltimere to Amſterdam, out 14 days. 19th, ſpoke ſhip Betſey, out 5 days from New-York, bound to Leghorn, all well. 20th ſpoke the Delaware ſloop of war, bound from Philadelphia to Cowes, out 4 days. 22d, paſſed 3 ſhips of war ſtanding to the Northward and eaſtward.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.

The ſhip Swanwick, Kirkbride, from Liverpool, a ſhip under Spaniſh colours, and brig George, from Martinique, were near Marcus Hook laſt evening, as were alſo 5 or 6 ſchooners.

The ſloop Union, capt. Snow, arrived at New-Caſtle, from Grenada; left there, the brig Albert, capt Webb, to ſail the 25th of May; brig Nautilus, Boyd, of Wiſ-caſſet, to ſail May 5, for Boſton, and ſch'r. Stork, Allen, of Wiſcaſſet, to ſail May 20—capt. Snow, the 14th May, in lat. 34, 30, long. 71, 40, ſpoke ſhip Cary, Thurſton, of New-York for Jamaica, out 5 days, all well.

BALTIMORE, May 27.

Arrived, ſch'r Buckſkin, capt. Gim-mel, 22 days from Bagania (Cuba.) Left there, ſch'r Induſtry, Wilſon, for New-York, in 5 days. Off the Matanzies, ſpoke the ſch'r Atlantic, of and for Sa-lem, out 24 hours from the Havanna.

Alſo, brig Venelia, Houſton, 18 days from C. Francois. Left there the follow-ing Baltimore veſſels:

Ships Henrietta, White; Viper Fra-zier; brigs Belvidera, White; and Eu-charis, Courſel; ſch'r Nelly, Richardſon, and brig Neptune, Manſon.

Alſo, ſch'r Nymph, Hodkiſs, 15 days from Aux-Cayes.

The following American veſſels were in that port, cleared and are ready to ſail. viz.

Brig Venus, Rayley, of Charleſton, for Marſeilles; Hannah, Barney, N. York; Trimmer, Plapt, of Wilmington for King-ſton; Eagle, Jones, Baltimore; Goliah, Pinkham, New-York; ſchrs. Betſey, Dalton, Baltimore; Olive-Branch, Brown, New-Haven; Friendſhip, Keen, Portſ-mouth; Hope, Swan, Marblehead; Emi-ly, Price, Baltimore; Hannah, Welch, Philadelphia; Mercury, Wallace, Wil-mington; Harriot and Ann, Smith, Char-leſton.

May 20th. Spoke in lat. 33, 34, long. 75, ſchooner Venus, 5 days from Charleſton, that had taken off the crew and part of the cargo of the ſch'r Little John, from St. Vincents, bound to Char-leſton, out 14 days, had loſt one boy.—May 22d. ſpoke ſhip Argus, of and for New-York, 21 days from Jacquemel.

Capt. Hourſton, informs, that Touſ-ſaint would not accede to the terms offer-ed by general Le Clerc, and had returned to the mountains---and that Chriſtophe had capitulated himſelf.

NORFOLK, May 25.

Arrived the ſchooner Ann Ballard, capt, Moffat, from Port Republican. Left there the ſch'r Polly, captain Mallory, of this port, to ſail in two days for Jamaica.

Arrived, the brig Albert, Webb, Grenada; barque Three Siſters, Vickery, St. Lucie. Left there the ſch'r Minerva, Chamberlin of this port.

Arrived, the ſch'r Charlotte, Butler, Antigua.

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MAY 29.

By captain Moffatt, who arrived at Norfolk on Saturday laſt from Port Re-publican, we are favored with a newſpa-per of that place dated the 3d inſtant—it contains the following letter:

"*Head quarters, Cape Francois April 28.*

"The General in Chief, to General Dugua.

"I announce to you, my dear Gene-ral, that I have this morning, at Haut-du-Cap, had a conference with Chriſtophe, the reſult of which is, that he now actually commands my advance guard near Don-don; he has evacuated the poſts of Limbe; in ſhort, he is, together with his troops, completely in my power.

"I embrace you, my dear General, (Signed) "LECLERC."

The number of troops which came over with Chriſtophe were ſaid to be 4000.—The day capt. Moffat ſailed from Port Republican (the 6th inſt.) information was received there that TOUSSAINT had capi-tulated, to the French troops, together with his troops, in conſequence of a pre-vious arrangement made between General Leclerc and Chriſtophe, by which Touſ-ſaint is to receive a penſion from the French Government of 100,000 livres per annum; he has the liberty to retire to any other country, but muſt not re-main in the iſland of St, Domingo.

[*Norfolk pap.*

A letter from Port-Republican of the 4th inſt. mentions, that on the 2d May a French frigate, with 300 troops on board, under command of Gen. Boudet, ſailed for Guadaloupe to take command of that place; Pelage having ſignified his wiſh to Le Clerc to ſurrender that iſland to any officer he might empower to take poſſeſſion of it. As this news comes in a letter to a reſpectable merchant in New-York, we think it entitled to full credit. It is ve-ry pleaſing to learn, that the late horrid work of maſſacre and conflagration of the Cape, is not to be repeated at Guadaloupe, which was lately expected.

Capt. Phipps, who arrived at N. York in 16 days from Florida, via Savannah, informs that the Indians have driven all the white inhabitants from the Maine. Several of the white people were killed, and the reſt took refuge in the fortifica-tions of St. John and St. Marcs. Several of thoſe who had been driven from their plantations, came paſſengers with captain Phipps.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, received in New-York, dated March 31, 1802.

"Nothing is talked of here but the power of France, the dictating attitude in which ſhe ſtands to all the world, and the further glory and proſperity that a-wait her, from the deep policy and pro-found views of Buonaparte. Louiſiana is to be immediately taken poſſeſſion of, and is, in two or three years, to raiſe To-bacco, Rice, Indigo and Cotton, ſuffici-ent, not only for the wants of France, but alſo to be able to ſpare ſome of each of thoſe articles to other nations; in ſhort, ſuch is the enthuſiaſm here for emigrating to the land of promiſe, that I ſhould not be ſurpriſed if one fourth of the population of France went there, not to cultivate the land, but to be ſharers in the ſpoils of MEXICO, in whoſe neighborhood they burn with ardor to arrive. Perhaps thoſe turbulent, reſtleſs ſpirits, of whom France can furniſh millions, and who, from their habits of life, are much more likely to become *rapacious and plunder-ing ſoldiers*, than all at once honeſt, induſ-trious, peaceable farmers, will, when they arrive at Louiſiana, *look towards the North as well as the South*; Then farewell, fare-well the Liberty, Peace, Proſperity, Uni-on and Independence of the UNITED STATES, ye are gone forever! and with you the liberty of the world; for perſecut-ed and driven out of Europe, no where does the Heaven born Goddeſs find an aſy-lum at this moment but in North Ameri-ca; and even there I obſerve that licenti-ouſneſs is rapidly preparing a tomb for her. To judge from the Gazettes of the United States, we think in Europe that you are on the eve of a civil war; for the virulence of faction is carried to ſuch an extreme with you, that party diſtinctions appear to have ſwallowed up all regard for real worth, poiſoned the vitals of ſocial inter-courſe, and to have left in your boſoms no friendly or even neutral feeling for thoſe who differ from you in political ſenti-ments."

For Sale,

A healthy, active NEGRO BOY, a-bout 15 years of age, he is an expert waiter. Enquire of the Printers.

May 29. d

For Sale, for want of Employ,

A ſtrong able HORSE, ſuitable for a carriage or ſaddle.

Wanted to Hire or Purchaſe,

A ſteady Negro Man Servant, who can come well recommended.

Alſo,

A Girl of 14 or 15 years of age. En-quire of the Printers.

May 29. eo3t

Two thouſand pieces firſt qua-lity NANKEENS, juſt received and for ſale by

Janney & Paton.

May 29. d

In the case of James Gillies, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy was duly awarded and issued against James Gillies, of the town of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, by the name and the description of James Gillies, on the 6th day of May, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and two: And whereas the commissioners in and by the said commission named and authorised, have declared him to be a bankrupt; the said commissioners do hereby summon and require the said James Gillies personally to be and appear before the commissioners, in the said commission named, on Thursday the 13th day of this present month; on Thursday the 3d day of June next, and on Friday the 18th day of the same month, at Gadsby's Tavern in Alexandria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, then and there to be examined, and to make a full and true discovery and disclosure of all his estate and effects according to the directions of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," at either of which meetings the creditors of said bankrupt may attend to prove the same, and those who are indebted to the said bankrupt, or have effects of any kind in their hands belonging to him, are not to pay away or secrete the same.

JAMES KEITH,
J. C. HERBERT,
J. B. NICKOLS, } *Commissioners.*

Teste, HENRY MOORE,
Secretary to the commmission.

May 8. d6w

NOTICE.

THE Committee appointed for erecting a LODGE ROOM, on the market square, beg leave to inform those gentlemen, who have been so liberal as to afford voluntary aid, that the materials are all procured and contracts made with workmen, and the work will be commenced this week, and that payment of their subscriptions will be immediately requested by the committee. May 25

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, } TO WIT.
ALEXANDRIA COUNTY.

In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court for the district and county aforesaid, made by consent of parties by the case of the United States; v. s. *Robert T. Hooe & others in chancery, will be exposed to public sale for ready money upon the 19th day of June next, the following valuable property, conveyed in trust to the subscribers by Col. John Fitzgerald, late of this town, deceased, viz:----*

A Water Lot commonly called Fitzgerald's Wharf, lying upon the south side of King street and east side of Union street, and bounded by an alley of 30 feet in width, on the south from Union street to the water. On this piece of ground are erected three Brick Warehouses, 24 feet 4 inches in front, 42 feet deep and three stories high each—Also, a SAIL LOFT above the up per story 73 feet in length and 42 feet wide upon the floor---all under one roof. Adjoining, and on the east side of this house, is a piece of ground unimproved the whole length of the house, 55 feet deep, terminating on a 25 feet alley, laid out upon the front of the wharf. From the front of the wharf is a pier extended into the river 100 feet by 60 in breadth. Appertaining to the pier is a dock 35 feet wide on the one side and another 28 feet on the other side.

Wm. HERBERT,
Jno. C. HERBERT, } Trustees.

May 8. dtf

FOR SALE,
About 1100 bushels Liverpool fine Salt,
300 do. Lisbon.
WM. HODGSON.

May 19. d

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale, by Cottom and Stewart, Booksellers, Royal street,
Price 50 cents,
A new Introduction to Reading,
OR,
A Collection of Easy Lessons,
arranged on an approved plan, calculated to acquire with ease a fluency of speech, and to facilitate the improvement of youth—designed as an introduction to the Speaker, English Reader, Columbian Orator, &c. &c.

☞ Country merchants supplied with school books, writing paper, paper hangings, and every other article in their line, on the most reasonable terms.

May 24. d

R. & J. GRAY
Have for Sale, wholesale and retail, at their Book and Stationary Store, in King street, between Royal and Fairfax streets, the following articles, on which a liberal deduction will be made to those who purchase to sell agin:

Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by Mrs. Bennet; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parsons; St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVIth Century, a novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin, Children of the Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina Maria Roche, Vicar of Lansdown, 2 vols. in one by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do. Nocturnal Visit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit of the Castle, by William C. Proby, Vagabond, by George Walker, Mordaunt, by Dr. Moore, The Armenian, or Ghost of Seer, a history founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of Schiller, Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by Mrs. Rowson, 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Gaudentia di Lucca, the Abbess, a romance by W. H. Ireland, the avowed author of the Shakespear papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. the Fool of Quality, or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3 vols. by Mr. Brooke, Royal Captives, a Fragment of Secret History, by Ann Yearsley, a Tale of the Times, a novel by the author of the Gossip's Story, in 2 vols.

Miscellanies.

Epitome of the History of Europe from the reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the reign of George IIId. 8vo. Beauties of Nature Delineated, or Philosophical and Pious Contemplations on the Works of Nature, and the Seasons of the Year, selected from Sturm's Reflections, Life and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Taplin's Farriery, Blossoms of Morality, Sandford and Merton, Constitutions of the United States with the latest amendments, to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution with the amendments; Junius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copious index; Letters of Themistocles. with an appendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin, and Remarks on his Life, written by himself; Vocal Medley, a new Collection of fashionable, modern Songs; American Songster; Patriotic Medly; Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Methodist Hymns and spiritual Songs; Newton's Olney Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and Morocco binding.

School Books.

Bibles, Testaments, Scott's Lessons, Murray's English Reader; Introduction to the English Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Psalter's, Columbian Orator; Webster's Institutes, containing his Spelling Book, or 1st part, Grammar or 2d part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's Guide; American Primmer; Columbian do. Dr. Lowth's English Grammar; Ashe's Introduction to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduction to Latin; Mair's, do. do. Clarke's Erasmus; do. Corderii; Rudiman's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; American Tutor's Assistant, Dilworth's Schoolmaster's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Lesson's and Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be continued monthly.

Chap Books.

Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp, Mother Goose's Tales; Trojan War, Gulliver Reviv'd; Laugh and be Fat; Hocus Focus; Divine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spanish Rogues; Religious Courtship; Conquest of Mexico; Buck's Companion; Youthful Jester's Cheap Repository.

Stationary.

Lead Inkstands with glass holders; Pocket do. Morocco Pocket Books assorted; Playing Cards; red and black Inkpowder; Wafers by the pound or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities: Foolscap writing paper; Quills and Slates, lead and slate Pencils; and a general assortment of

Blank Books,

consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoices, Waste and Cash Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and small hand.

Bookbinding,

Of every description, executed with neatness and dispatch. Merchants' account books ruled and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice.

☞ *Wanted,*

One or two boys of good connection, between 12 and 14 years of age, as apprentices to the bookbinding business.

April 20. d

The subscribers have for sale at their store, corner of Prince and Water streets, at a moderate advance for cash.

Molasses of an excellent quality in hhds. New-England Rum in bbls. Beef in barrels and half barrels, Coffee in bags, Soap in boxes, Mould and Dipt Candles in do. Chocolate, James River Tobacco, Cheese, best Havanna Segars, Turks-Island and Liverpool Salt, fresh R. Island Lime, Nova Scotia Grindstones, fine and coarse Hats, Brown Sugar in barrels, Pickled Salmon in bbls. two hhds. of Allum, three boxes pint and half pint tumblers, Tanners Oil.

Also,
A general assortment of
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Shoes,
Amongst which are,
A few fashionable English kid slippers, just received.

JOSIAH FAXON & Co.

May 20. eo2w

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his out standing concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING
Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great-Falls of Potomac, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent Meadow.——Also, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron House, situated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to George-Town, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Tryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eights may also be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36 acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria And adjoinig the town, chiefy under fence of ce dar posts and chesnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water—The Garden and Yard paled in—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the river Potomac; and, also, the division of the said wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet street.

An undivided half of a LOT in the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen street, on which the house was burnt last winter.

For particulars, respecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit, apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, Oct. 17. 1aw

Robert B. Jamesson,
Offers for Sale an assortment of Liquors, and Groceries, consisting of
Fresh Teas, loaf and Muscovado sugars,
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga and Teneriffe *Wines,*
Jamaica, W. Island and N. England *Rum,*
Cogniac and Barcelona BRANDY,
Holland Gin, Whiskey,
Pimento, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Cayenne and black Pepper,
Short pipes in kegs and boxes,
White and brown Soap,
Starch, Fig Blue,
Race and ground Ginger,
Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum, roll Brimstone and refined Salt Petre,
Mustard,
Fruits in Brandy, Pickles,
Mould Candles,
Demijohns assorted,
Raisins in kegs and boxes, Currants,
Soft shell'd Almonds,
Best Albany and common Chocolate,
Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff, assorted in kegs and bladders,
Green and Batavia Coffee,
Spinning Cotton,
Sweet Oil in flasks and black bottles,
Patent Shot, from No. 9 to BB
Spanish Segars in boxes of 500 to 1000, Godfried's first quality,
Gunpowder, F and FF, sealed pound papers, and treble Battle in canisters.

ALSO,

Twenty cases Medoc Claret of a very superior quality,

AND

A consignment of 30 hhds. J. Noble and Co's best bottled
Porter & Brown Stout.

May 5. eo1m

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, by the quarter cask. Also,
Refined Salt Petre, by the quarter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant supply of those articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for sale on the lowest terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8. eo6m

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.
Have just received,
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Imperial Nankeens, *TEAS,*
Bandanno hhfs. and humhums,
German and British osnaburgs,
Ticklenburgs,
Loaf and lump sugars,
Jamaica sugar in hhds. and bls.
Molasses, Jamaica spirits,
And a quantity of Shad and Herrings in barrels.

Wanted Immediately,
A white or black woman, to do the house-work in a small family.—Enquire of the Printers.

May 10. d

Land for Sale.

On Friday the 18th of June next, will be sold, on the premises, by virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the county court of Fairfax, made by consent of parties at July Court, in the year 1801, in a suit brought on the chancery side of the said court,

By Wm. Whitcroft, Josiah W. King, Letitia King, Henry Whitcroft, Sarah Whitcroft, Thos. Munroe, Frances Munroe, Alexander Kerr, Ann Ker, and Catharine Whitcroft, administrator & heirs at law of Wm. Whitcroft, de'cd, Complainants,
Against Josiah Watson, and Jane his wife, and Jas. Watson, Deff'dts.

We the subscribers, comissioners in and by the said decree commissioned and named, shall proceed to expose to public sale by auction for ready money, all that tract or parcel of land lying in the county of Fairfax, about two or three miles from Alexandria, between the turnpike and Colchester roads, and touching on both of those roads, with Cameron and South Run flowing through it, containing between five and six hundred acres, mortaged by Josiah Watson to William Whitcroft deceased, which mortage is filed among the papers in the said suit. The above land will be sold either in parcels or altogether as may be found most suitable on the day of sale; a satisfactory exhibition of the title will be ready for the inspection of all concerned by the day of sale, and those disposed to purchase, are referred for more particular information to the proceedings and decree in the said suit to Mr. Josiah Watson, in the town of Alexandria, or to either of the subscribers.

Wm. HARTSHORNE,
Nich's FITZHUGH,
Wm. PAYNE.

May 4. eodf

BAR IRON
Received from Philadelphia, in the sloop Eliza, capt. Eveleth,
Five Tons in bars of different sizes,
To be sold cheap by the subscriber at his store on Col. Hooe's wharf.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

5th Mo. 25. eo

Valuable Lots of Ground
FOR SALE,
Contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

On Tuesday the 15th day of June next, will be offered for sale at public auction, on the premises,

Forty half acre Lots of ground lying between the George-Town road and Potomac river. Five of them are Water Lots, late the property of Baldwin Dade, on which he now resides. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the other three fourths, in one, two and three years; the payments to be secured by a mortgage on the property purchased. This property is beautifully and advantageously situated. On one of the water lots a public ferry is established by law, and all the water lots are at present good fishing landings. A good title to the property sold will be made to the purchasers by

P. FITZHUGH, and
CHARLES SIMMS,
Attornies in fact for Nath. Pendleton.

May 18. 2aw

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